

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
SHERMAN DIVISION

BRENT HARRISON,

Plaintiff,

VS.

ALLIED COLLECTION SERVICES, INC.,

Defendant

CIVIL ACTION NO.

4:18-cv-411

BRENT HARRISON, (“Plaintiff”) brings this action against Defendant ALLIED COLLECTION SERVICES, INC., (“Defendant”) to stop Defendant’s practice of making illegal debt collection calls to the cellular telephones of Plaintiff, and to obtain redress for injuries caused by Defendant’s conduct. Plaintiff, for his Complaint, alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by their attorneys.

INTRODUCTION

1. “The right to be let alone is indeed the beginning of all freedom.”¹ Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227 (the “TCPA”).

2. Defendant is a debt collection company that engages in reckless and aggressive debt collection practices which outright ignore controlling federal law, and the rights of the called parties.

3. Defendant repeatedly made unsolicited calls to Plaintiff’s cellular telephone in violation of the TCPA. Defendant made the unauthorized and illegal calls to Plaintiff’s cell phone

¹ *Public Utilities Commission v. Pollak*, 343 U.S. 451, 467 (1952) (Douglas, J., dissenting).

using an automatic telephone dialing system (“ATDS”) or pre-recorded voice for the purpose of bullying Plaintiffs into paying an allegedly deficient balance. Defendant also called Plaintiff after they clearly stated they did not wish to be called again.

PARTIES

4. Plaintiff BRENT HARRISON is a natural person and citizen of Dallas, Texas.

5. Defendant ALLIED COLLECTION SERVICES, INC. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Nevada. Defendant will receive notice of this suit by serving its registered agent for service in the State of Nevada, Michael Feeney, 3080 S. Durango Dr., #208, Las Vegas, NV 89117.

6. Whenever in this complaint it is alleged that Defendant committed any act or omission, it is meant that the Defendant’s officers, directors, vice-principals, agents, servants, or employees committed such act or omission and that at the time such act or omission was committed, it was done with the full authorization, ratification or approval of Defendant or was done in the routine normal course and scope of employment of the Defendant’s officers, directors, vice-principals, agents, servants, or employees.

JURISDICTION & VENUE

7. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331; this is a TCPA action.

8. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant. Defendant has continuous and systematic contacts with this District through its debt collection scheme and is essentially at home here. Defendant conducts significant, ongoing business in this District and purposefully availed itself to this District. The Court has specific personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it targets this District with its wrongful, accused acts, and/or emanated those acts from this District. The

exercise of personal jurisdiction over Defendant in this District does not offend traditional notions of fair play or substantial justice.

9. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1331(b); a substantial part of the wrongful conduct giving rise to this lawsuit occurred in, was directed to, and/or emanated from this District.

LEGAL BASIS FOR THE CLAIMS

The TCPA

10. Congress enacted the TCPA in 1991 to address certain practices thought to be an invasion of consumer privacy and a risk to public safety. The TCPA and the Federal Communications Commission’s (“FCC”) implemented rules prohibit: (1) making telemarketing calls using an artificial or prerecorded voice to residential telephones without prior express consent; and (2) making any non-emergency call using an automatic telephone dialing system (“ATDS”) or an artificial or prerecorded voice to a wireless telephone number without prior express consent. If the call includes or introduces an advertisement, or constitutes telemarketing, consent must be in writing.² Calls that include non-marketing messages require consent, but not written consent. The TCPA grants consumers a private right of action, with a provision for \$500 or the actual monetary loss in damages for each violation, whichever is greater, and up to three times actual damages for each willful or knowing violation, as well as injunctive relief.

11. Since the TCPA’s passage in 1991, the FCC has taken multiple actions implementing and interpreting the TCPA, and has issued numerous Declaratory Rulings clarifying specific aspects of the TCPA.

² Prior express written consent means “an agreement, in writing, bearing the signature of the person called that clearly authorizes the seller to deliver or cause to be delivered to the person called advertisements or telemarketing messages using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice, and the telephone number to which the signatory authorizes such advertisements or telemarketing messages to be delivered. 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(f)(8).

12. Furthermore, the TCPA established the National Do-Not-Call List, and also mandates all businesses that place calls for marketing purposes maintain an “internal” do-not-call list (“IDNC”). See 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d). The IDNC is “a list of persons who request not to receive telemarketing calls made by or on behalf of that [seller].” *Id.* The TCPA prohibits a company from calling individuals on its IDNC list or on the IDNC list of a seller on whose behalf the telemarketer calls, even if those individuals’ phone numbers are not on the National Do-Not-Call Registry. *Id.* at § 64.1200(d)(3), (6). Any company, or someone on the company’s behalf, who calls a member of the company IDNC is liable to that person under the TCPA. The called party is then entitled to bring a private action under the TCPA for monetary and injunctive relief.

13. Finally, in 2008, the FCC held that “a creditor on whose behalf an autodialed or prerecorded message call is made to a wireless number bears the responsibility for any violation of the Commission’s rules.” In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, Declaratory Ruling on Motion by ACA International for Reconsideration, 23 FCC Rcd. 559, 565, ¶ 10 (Jan. 4, 2008); *Birchmeier v. Caribbean Cruise Line, Inc.*, 2012 WL 7062748 (Dec. 31, 2012).

14. Accordingly, the entity can be liable under the TCPA for a call made on its behalf, even if the entity did not directly place the call. Under those circumstances, the entity is deemed to have initiated the call through the person or entity.

FACTS SPECIFIC TO PLAINTIFF HARRISON

15. Defendant’s debt collection campaign is a continuous course of conduct and a pattern of practice, conducted under a common policy or program. From at least 2016, Defendant engaged in an aggressive debt collection campaign (“Campaign”) that targeted people across the nation. Plaintiffs were directly targeted by Defendant’s Campaign.

16. Beginning around February 2016, Harrison began to receive calls from the number 866-377-3956 which is associated with Defendant. During the month of February 2016, Harrison received more than 18 calls from Defendant.

17. Harrison received all calls described above on his cellular telephone assigned a number ending in -1233.

18. Defendant and/or third parties on Defendant's behalf, placed some, if not all of the calls described above using an ATDS, as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(1) without Harrison's prior express written consent.

19. When Harrison answered the calls, he was connected with an automated recorded message each time.

20. Whenever Harrison spoke to a live operator, Harrison told Defendant to stop calling. Yet, Defendant continued to call.

21. The purpose of the calls was to collect on a debt allegedly owed by Harrison to Defendant.

22. To the extent Harrison ever provided consent to be called by an ATDS, he revoked any such consent.

23. Harrison felt the calls were an invasion of his privacy and wanted Defendant to stop calling. Defendant ignored Harrison's multiple requests and continued to call him.

24. Based on the circumstances of the calls (e.g. dead air, pre-recorded messages) Harrison believed Defendant called his cellular telephone using an ATDS that mechanically selected his number from a computer database.

25. On information and belief, Defendant's ATDS called Harrison on every occasion.

26. The telephone number Defendant called was assigned to a cellular telephone service for which usage minutes accumulate when calls are placed to that number.

27. Harrison is the regular carrier and exclusive user of the cellular telephone assigned the number ending in -1233.

28. Defendant's calls were not for emergency purposes under 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(i).

29. All calls Defendant made to Harrison violate 47 U.S.C. § 227.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
ALL PLAINTIFFS
**(VIOLATION OF THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT,
U.S.C. § 227, ET SEQ.)**

30. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in each and every preceding paragraph of this Complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

31. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendant constitute numerous and multiple violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.* and 47 C.F.R. §64.1200, *et seq.*

32. As a result of Defendant's violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.*, and 47 C.F.R. §64.1200, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).

33. Plaintiff is also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
ALL PLAINTIFFS
**(KNOWING AND/OR WILLFUL VIOLATION OF
THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 47 U.S.C. § 227, ET SEQ.)**

34. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference and re-allege each and every allegation

set forth in each and every preceding paragraph of this Complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

35. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendant constitute numerous and multiple knowing and/or willful violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.* and 47 C.F.R. §64.1200, *et seq.*

36. As a result of Defendant's violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.*, and 47 C.F.R. §64.1200, *et seq.* Plaintiff is entitled to an award of \$1,500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B) and 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C).

37. Plaintiff is also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

JURY DEMAND

38. Plaintiffs demand a jury trial on all issues triable to a jury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief as follows:

- An award of \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every negligent violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.*;
- An award of \$1,500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every willful and/or knowing violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.*;
- Preliminary and permanent injunctive relief enjoining Defendant, its agents, servants and employees, and all persons acting in concert with them, from engaging in, and continuing to engage in, the unlawful calls made with automated dialing systems to cellular phones, and enjoining Defendant from engaging in abusive and oppressive collection practices as outlined in this Complaint.

Dated: June 12, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ W. Craft Hughes

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